



Biomethane Standards Discussion

April 25, 2013

Sacramento, CA



Discussion Topics

- Biogas source-specific constituents of concern
- OEHHA health protective levels
- Proposed risk management approach
 - Monitoring & testing requirements
 - Reporting & recordkeeping requirements
- Open discussion and wrap-up

Biogas Source Specific Constituents of Concern

Constituent	Landfill	POTW	Dairy
Antimony	X		
Arsenic	X		
Copper	X		
p-Dichlorobenzene	X	X	
Ethylbenzene	X	X	X
Hydrogen Sulfide	X	X	X
Lead	X		
Methacrolein	X		
n-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	X		X
Mercaptans (alkyl thiols)	X	X	X
Toluene	X	X	X
Vinyl Chloride	X	X	

Exclusion of Benzene from CoCs

Benzene Average and High Values in Natural Gas and Landfill Biogas Samples (ppmv)

	Pipeline Quality Natural Gas	Landfills		
		Biogas	Biogas AP-42	Bio- methane
Mean *	13.4	1.7	2.4	< 1
Highest Site Value	38.6	3	22	< 1
Sites Sampled	8	6	41	7

* Mean of site means for landfills, and mean of 8 different sources of natural gas.

OEHHA Proposed Health Protective Levels for Constituents of Concern

Constituent	OEHHA Health Protective Limit (mg/m ³)	OEHHA Health Protective Limit (ppm)
Vinyl Chloride*	0.84	0.33
Dichlorobenzenes (as p-Dichlorobenzene)*	5.7	0.95
n-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine*	0.033	0.0062
Ethylbenzene*	26	6.0
Arsenic*	0.019	0.0062
Hydrogen Sulfide**	30	22
Antimony**	0.60	0.12
Methacrolein**	1.10	0.38
Toluene**	900	240
Alkyl thiols (mercaptans)**	N/A	12
Copper**	0.060	0.023
Lead**	0.075	0.0089

Residential risk at one chance per million or Chronic HQ at 0.1

*Potential Cancer risk

**Chronic Non-cancer risk



Risk Management Approach

- Relies on ARB and OEHHA's exposure modeling and risk analysis
- Similar to approach in ARB's *Risk Management Guidelines for New and Modified Sources of Toxic Air Pollutants*
 - Integrate risk levels into risk management decisions
 - Identify trigger levels and lower and upper action levels
 - Consider cancer and non-cancer risks
 - Ensure potential health risks are avoided

Proposed Cancer and Non-cancer Risk Levels and Actions

Risk Management Approach	Potential Cancer Risk (chances/10 ⁶)	Non-cancer total hazard index (HI)	Action/Monitoring Frequency
Below Trigger Level	<1 ^a	<0.1 ^a	Annual Testing
Trigger Level (OEHHA Health Protective Level)	≥1 ^a	≥0.1 ^a	Quarterly Testing
Lower Action Level (LAL)	≥10 ^b	≥1 ^b	Quarterly Testing, Shut-off if 3 rd test above LAL ^c
Upper Action Level	≥25 ^b	≥5 ^b	Immediate Shut-off

a For any single constituent. Approach modified HI from 1993 ARB Guidance from 0.2 to 0.1.

b Sum of all constituents of concern exceeding trigger level. Approach modified upper action level from 1993 ARB Guidance from 100 chances/million and HI of 10, to 25 chances/ million and HI of 5.

c Within a 12 month period.

Proposed Cancer and Non-cancer Risk Management Levels

Constituent of Concern	Risk Management Levels (Health Based Standards)		
	mg/m ³ (ppmv)		
	Trigger Level	Lower Action Level	Upper Action Level
Carcinogenic Constituents of Concern			
Arsenic	0.019 (0.0062)	0.19 (0.062)	0.48 (0.15)
p-Dichlorobenzene	5.7 (0.95)	57 (9.5)	140 (24)
Ethylbenzene	26 (6.0)	260 (60)	650 (150)
n-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	0.033 (0.0061)	0.33 (0.061)	0.81 (0.15)
Vinyl Chloride	0.84 (0.33)	8.4 (3.3)	21 (8.3)
Non-carcinogenic Constituents of Concern			
Antimony	0.60 (0.12)	6.0 (1.2)	30 (6.1)
Copper	0.060 (0.02)	0.60 (0.23)	3.0 (1.2)
Hydrogen Sulfide*	30 (22)	300 (216)	1,500 (1,080)
Lead	0.075 (0.0089)	0.75 (0.089)	3.8 (0.44)
Methacrolein	1.1 (0.37)	11 (3.7)	53 (18)
Alkyl Thiols	N/A (12)	N/A (120)	N/A (610)
Toluene	900 (240)	9,000 (2,400)	45,000 (12,000)

Monitoring Approach

- Monitor for constituents based on sources of biogas
 - 12 for landfill, 6 for POTW's, 5 for dairy
 - In general-annual monitoring for any CoC that is below trigger level, quarterly for any CoC above trigger level*

* H₂S to be monitored continuously if of concern

Constituent	Landfill	POTW	Dairy
Antimony	X		
Arsenic	X		
Copper	X		
p-Dichlorobenzene	X	X	
Ethylbenzene	X	X	X
Hydrogen Sulfide	X	X	X
Lead	X		
Methacrolein	X		
n-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	X		X
Mercaptans (alkyl thiols)	X	X	X
Toluene	X	X	X
Vinyl Chloride	X	X	



Proposed Pre-injection Start-up Testing

- Conduct tests for the constituents of concern for biogas source
- Two pre-injection tests over 2-4 weeks
- Utility and biogas producer agree on an approach to monitor performance of biogas treatment system
 - Natural gas tariffs may be good surrogate for demonstrating biogas treatment system is functioning properly
- If all constituents of concern for that biogas source below LAL then can inject into pipeline



Repeat of Pre-injection Start-up Testing

- Repeat of pre-injection start-up testing to be conducted when:
 - There is a change in the biogas cleanup equipment design
 - A new source of biogas is accepted
 - Biomethane production process has been shut-off due to any exceedance of the UAL or more than 2 exceedances of the LAL in a 12 month period



Periodic Testing of Constituents of Concern

- Trigger level is applied to an individual constituent
- For individual CoC not detected or below the trigger level during pre-injection start-up
 - Require annual monitoring



Periodic Testing of Constituents of Concern (cont)

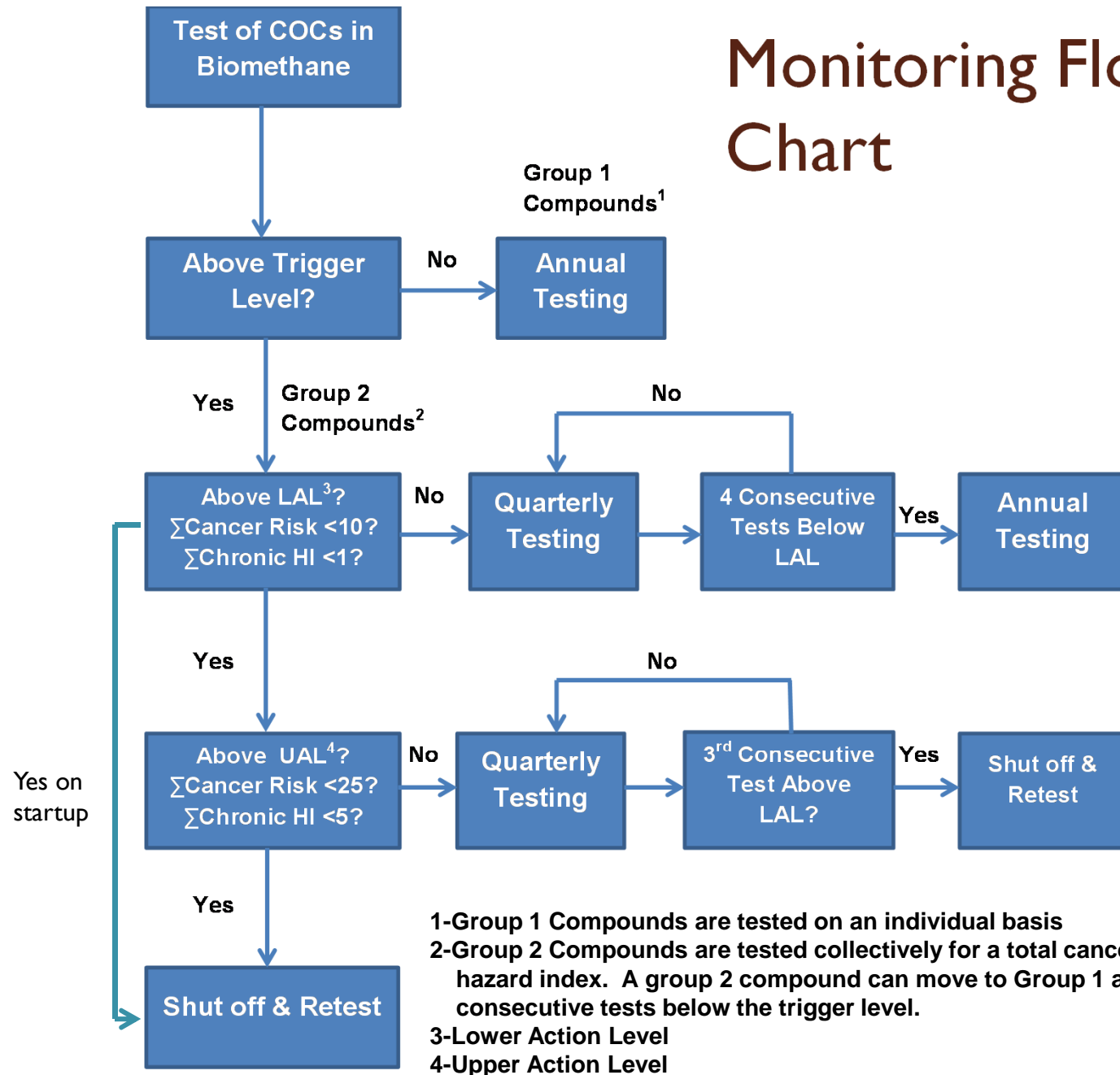
- For CoCs above the trigger level require quarterly monitoring
 - For an individual CoC
 - If 4 quarterly tests in 12 month period demonstrate CoC below trigger level, then can go to annual testing
 - For the group of CoCs being monitored
 - LAL and UAL applied to combined risk for all CoCs monitored
 - Shut-off if total “combined” potential cancer and non-cancer risks exceed UAL, or if exceed LAL more than 2 times in 12 month period
 - If 4 quarterly tests in 12 month period demonstrate CoCs total risks below LAL then can go to annual testing
 - ARB to provide web-based tool to calculate total risks based on measured concentrations of CoCs



Example

- POTW biomethane producer wants to inject into the common carrier pipeline
- Tests 6 constituents of concern twice
 - 4 constituents individually below trigger level
 - 2 above trigger level but below LAL
- Biomethane producer and utility agree on approach to monitor performance of biogas treatment system
- Injection can start
 - Four constituents tested annually; other two quarterly

Monitoring Flow Chart



Proposed Test Methods for CoCs

Proposed CoCs	Approximate Levels	Risk Type	Proposed Test Method
Metals	ppb		
Lead	9 ppb	Chronic HQ	EPA Method 29 (AAS and/or ICP)/ EPA 200.8
Antimony	120 ppb	Chronic HQ	EPA Method 29 (AAS and/or ICP)/ EPA 200.8
Arsenic	6 ppb	Cancer Risk	EPA Method 29 (AAS and/or ICP)/ EPA 200.8
Copper	23 ppb	Chronic HQ	EPA Method 29 (AAS and/or ICP)/ EPA 200.8
Nitroso Compds	ppb		
n-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	6 ppb	Cancer Risk	EPA 8270 (GC/MS)
Sulfur Compds	ppm		
Hydrogen Sulfide	22 ppm	Chronic HQ	ASTM D4084 Lead Acetate Reaction Method
Total Mercaptans (alkyl thiols)	12 ppm	Chronic HQ	GTI used ASTM D6228
SVOCs	ppm		
Dichlorobenzenes (as p-Dichlorobenzene)	0.95 ppm	Cancer Risk	TO-15 (GC/MS)
VOCs	ppb		
Vinyl Chloride	330 ppb	Cancer Risk	TO-15 (GC/MS)
Methacrolein	380 ppb	Chronic HQ	TO-11 (Determination of Formaldehyde, Adsorbent Cartridge (HPLC))
Alkyl Benzenes	ppm		
Ethylbenzene	6 ppm	Cancer Risk	TO-15 (GC/MS)
Toluene	240 ppm	Chronic HQ	TO-15 (GC/MS)



Recordkeeping and Reporting Proposal

- Retain records of test results for 3 years
- Provide annual report to CPUC, ARB and OEHHA
 - All test data
 - Annual biomethane production rate
 - Monitoring parameters to ensure cleanup system operating effectively
 - Any shutdown event, reason and remedy
- If utility is testing entity, report to biomethane producer
 - Test results within 2 weeks, 24 hours for shutoff levels.
- If biomethane producer is testing entity, report to utility same information
- Other (?)



Open Discussion & Wrap-up

- Other discussion items
- Wrap-up and Summary
- Next Steps